兰科槽舌兰属的研究

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槽舌兰属(Holcoglossum)是 R. Schlechter 于 1919 年(in Fedde, Repert. Sp. Nov Beih. 4: 285)根据产我国台湾的 Saccolabium quasipinifolium Hayata 而创立的。时隔五年之后 R. Schlechter 又把应归于此属的另一个种作为指甲兰属(Aērides)的新种(A. flavescens Schltr.)发表,后来唐进和汪发赞两位教授(in Act. Phatotax. Sinica 1: 97. 1951)把它归放到囊唇兰属(Saccolabium)里,而另起新名为 S. yunpeense Tang et Wang。反之,槽舌兰属自创立后在长达 50 多年中一直维持为单种属。直至 1972 年,L. A. Garay(in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harvard Univ. 23 (4): 181)才把万带兰属(Vannda)的 V. kimballiana Rchb. f. 和 V. rupestris Hand.-Mzt. 并人本属,但同时他却把植物体态和花的结构上不同的风兰(Neofinetia falcata(Thunb.)H. H. Hu)也归人本属,而把体态和结构与Holcoglossum rupestris(Hand.-Mzt.)Garay 十分相似的 Aērides flavescens Schltr. 置于另一属,即树蝶兰属(Papilionanthe)中,由此可见本属与指甲兰属(Aērides)和万带兰属(Vanda)以及树蝶兰属(Papilionanthe)等属的界线是相当混淆的。L. A. Garay 在 1972年对"兰科单轴系"的研究为本属的特征重新做了描述,但本属具圆柱状或半圆柱形的肉质叶,其近轴面具一纵槽这一共同的特征显然被忽视或可能遗漏了。

本文系作者对本属与其周围近邻属在体态和花的结构上逐一进行比较的基础上写成的。 我们认为槽舌兰属是个很自然的类群。 它无论在体态和花的结构上都与囊唇兰属 (Saccolabium) 不同,然而与万带兰属 (Vanda) 和树蝶兰属 (Papilionanthe) 以及假囊距兰 (Ascolabium) 较亲近,也与乌舌兰属 (Ascocentrum)、指甲兰属 (Aērides) 和风兰属 (Neofinetia) 在某些方面有相似之处。它们之间的关系和区别见表 1。

本属经整理和订正后,共收录 4 种,我国均有分布,其中有 3 个种,包括 1 个新种为我国特有种,现报道如下:

槽舌兰属

Holcoglossum Schltr. in Fedde, Repert. Sp. Nov. Beih. 4: 285. 1919; Garay in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harvard Univ. 23(4): 181. 1972. p. p.

茎短。叶圆柱状或半圆柱形,其近轴面具一纵槽,先端尖、不裂。 萼片中肋在背面增粗,唇瓣 3 裂;侧裂片直立,与蕊柱平行,距细长而弧形弯曲; 蕊柱通常具明显的翅,无足; 花粉团 2, 球形,具沟; 蕊喙柄狭长而扁、向基部渐狭等特征而独立成为自然的类群。

属的模式种: 槽舌兰 Holcoglossum quasipinifolium (Hayata) Schltr.

表 1 権舌兰属与其周围近邻属之间的性状比较

特征器宣	屬名	Holcoglossum	Vanda	Papilionanthe	Ascolabium*	Ascocentrum	Aērides	Neofinetia	Saccolabium
	#44	短	伸长或短	水	短	短或伸长	争	類	争
	士	厚肉质,固柱状 革政半圆柱形,近轴部呈面具一纵槽,先端折,分尖不数	113	5, 扁平或下 厚肉质,圆柱形, 厚肉质,半圆柱 革原"V"字形对 还轴面 具 一 腹 缝 形, 近轴面具一纵 部呈端 2—3 尖裂线,先端钝或尖、不槽,先端稍钝、不裂折,5先	厚肉质。半圆柱形。 近轴面具一级槽,先端稍钝、不裂	革质、扁平或下 部呈"V"字形对 近,先端 2-3 尖裂	6、扁平或下 革质、扁平,先端4、少 字形对 不整齐 2—3 裂端 2—3 尖裂	本 () () () () () () () () () (革质或肉质 状,扁平,先端 2 裂或尖而不裂
	粤片中助	在背面增租或之 骨状突起	 一	子	子 婚 格	子 塔 格	不增粗	子 增 相	子 踏 角
	離	膜质,3裂,侧裂 片直立,与蕊柱平 行	肉质或膜质,3 裂,侧裂片直立,与 蕊柱近平行	膜质,3裂,侧裂 片直立,与落柱近 平行	膜质,3裂,侧裂 片直立,与蕊柱平 行	稍肉质,3裂,侧裂片直立,与蒸柱还平行	膜质,3裂,侧裂 片通常外弯,不与 蒸柱平行	膜质,3裂,侧裂 片直立,不与落柱 平行	3 裂,侧裂 稍肉质,3 裂,侧 膜质,3 裂,侧裂 膜质,3 裂,侧裂 肉质,3 裂,侧裂片与蕊柱平 裂片直立,与蕊柱 片通常外弯,不与片直立,不与蕊柱直立,不与蕊柱平行近平行
栚	慈柱足	R	光	有(很短)	H	无	有(很长)	无	无或有(很短)
	談縣	扁条形,向基部 渐狭	短而 宽。 不向基 部断狭	扁条形。不向基 部衝狭	扁条形。不向基 部断狭	扁条形, 通常从 基部向上新狭	扁条形, 向基部 新狭或不断狭	扁条形 , 不向基部新狭	条形,长或短,通常 不向基部新狭
	띮	细长而弧曲, 通 常向未端变狭	短而宽, 通常伸直,向末端变狭	细长或粗短,伸 细长。近停直或弧曲,向末端向末端变狭变狭	直,稍	粗壮,棒状,下半 部稍朝向后弯, 末 端纯	粗短或伸长, 钩曲状, 末端变狭而 指向唇瓣中裂片	细长而弧曲, 末端变狭	粗短或狭长, 近伸直,通常向末端变 狭

* Ascolabium was established by S. S. Ying in 1977 based upon Saccolabium pumillum Havata,

分种检索表

- 1.叶长不及 30 厘米(通常约 10 厘米)。
- - 3.花较小,萼片长短于2厘米;唇瓣中裂片全缘,侧裂片近方形,先端截形;距朝上弯曲(云南)…

...... 4.小花槽舌兰 H. junceum Tsi

1. 植舌兰 撬唇兰,松叶兰(台湾)

Holcoglossum qusipinifolium (Hayata) Schltr. in Fedde, Repert. Sp. Nov. Beih. 4: 285. 1919; Hsieh A-tsai in Quart. Journ. Taiwan Mus. 8: 250. 1955; Garay in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harvard Univ. 23(4): 181. 1972; S. Y. Hu in Quart. Journ. Taiwan Mus. 27(1,2): 183. 1974; T. P. Lin, Nat. Orch. Taiwan 1: 200 et 207(t.) 1976; T. T. S. Liu et H. J. Su in Fl. Taiwan 5: 1033, t. 1912. 1978. —— Saccolabium quasipinifolium Hayata, Ic. Pl. Form. 2: 144. 1912.

台湾:新竹至嘉义之间的山区,海拔2200米以上。

四川: 峨眉山,姚仲吾 3227; 同地,熊济华,张秀实,蒋兴麐 32833、32725; 同地,方文培 4872; 同地,海拔 800—1000 米,邢公侠,郎楷永 1747、1748、1277、1278、1365 A、1264、1269、1615。

云南: 麻栗坡,海拔 1000 米,王启无 87034。

2. 短距槽舌兰

Holcoglossum flavescens (Schltr.) Tsi, comb. nov. — Aërides flavescens Schltr. in Fedde, Repert. Sp. Nov. 19: 382. 1924. — Vanda rupestris Hand.-Mzt. Symb. Sin. 7: 1359. 1936. — Saccolabium yunpeense. Tang et Wang in Act. Phytotax. Sinica 1: 97. 1951. — Holcoglossum rupestre (Hand. -Mzt.) Garay in Bot. Leafl. Harvard Univ. 23(4): 182. 1972. — Papilionanthe flavescens (Schltr.) Garay, l.e. 23(4): 270. 1974.

云南: 宾川,刘慎谔 17745、22184;同地, Duclox 7170;永北(现永胜), Pere Tschang 23。 湖北: 利川,傅书遐 21。

模式标本采自云南永北(现永胜)。

3. 管叶槽舌兰(中国高等植物图鉴)

Holcoglossum kimballianum (Rchb. f.) Garay in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harvard Univ. 23(4): 182. 1972; Seidenf. Cont. Rev. Orch. Camb., Laos and Vietn. 71, f. 11. 1975; 中国高等植物图鉴 5: 768, 图 8366. 1976. — Vanda kimballiana Rchb. f. in Gard. Chron. 3. s. 5: 232. 1889; Hook. f. in Curtis's Bot. Mag. 116, t. 7112. 1890; Schltr. in Fedde, Repert. Sp. Nov. Beih. 4: 283. 1919; Holttum, Fl. Malaya 1: 719. 1953.

云南:镇沅,海拔 1150 米,花期, Y. Tsiang 12555、12472;剑川,海拔 1430 米,果

实, H. T. Tsai 53237; 麻栗坡,海拔 1000 米,王启无 86151; 勐海,海拔 1400—1630 米,花期,毛品—7175; 普洱,海拔 1300—1400 米, АН. А. Федоров 298; 思茅, Henry 12751A、12751、13545。

模式标本产于缅甸北部。

4. 小花槽舌兰 新种 图 1

Holcoglossum junceum Tsi, sp. nov.

Proxima H. kimballiano (Rehb. f.) Garay et Ascocentro semiteretifolo Seidenf., ab illo flore minore, labelli lobo medio integro, labis lateralibus subquadratis, calcari sursum recurvato, ab hoc flore minore et calcare longiore, labello ovato-cuneato, apice subtruncato et retuso, praeter labellum album roseolo.

Herba epiphytica pendula, basi radicibus albidis complanatis. undulato-flexis. Caulis 9—24 cm longus 5—8 mm crassus, lignosus, superne 3—5-foliatus. Folia alternata, carnosa, atroviridia, teretia, ventraliter sulcata, ad 50 cm longa 3-5 mm lata, apice subulata, basi in vaginam dilatata; vagina 3—4 cm longa, semi-amplectens, cum Scapus pendulus 1-2, ex axilla partis inferioris caulis oriens, 4-9 em longus, 1.5—2 mm latus, infra inflores centiam vaginis squamiformibus 3—4, membranaceis 4-5 mm longis, apice acutis laxissime amplectentibus praeditus; rhachis ca. 3 cm longa, floribus nonnullis usque ad 11; bracteae membranaceae, deflexae ovatae, ca. 4 mm longae, apice valde obtusae, 1-nerves; pedicellus cum ovario gracilis ca. 1.3 cm longus, 6-angulus. Flos minor paullo patens; sepala roseola, elliptica, apice valde obtusa, basi ununquiculata 3-nervia, costa infra in carinam plus minus increassata, intermedium 4-5 mm longum, medio 2-2.3 mm latum, apice obtusum, laterlalia eo medio paullo latiora; petala roseola sepala laterlalia aequantia non carinata; labellum album trilobatum; lobi laterales erecti, suboblongi, ca 2 mm longi, 1.5 mm lati, apice rotundati, basi interiores callo uno instructi; lobus medius prorsus patens, ovatocuneatus, 3—4 mm longus, supra medium 2.3 mm latus, apice subtruncatus et retusus e basi usque ad infra apicem nervis 3 crassiusculis percursus; calcar 1.3—1.5 cm longum sursum recurvatum, apice obtusum; columna crassa et brevis, subquadrata 2 mm longa et lata; rostellum bilobum, lobis triangulis; operculum antherae vix hemisphaericum, antice paullo angustatum, apice obtusum. Pollinia 2, sphaerica, fissura caudiculis filiformibus; stipes complanatus et angustus, genuflexus, basin versus angustatus; discus viscidus suborbicutatus. Capsulae fusiformes 3-4 longae, 5-7 mm latae, stipitibus 1-1.5 cm longis.

Yunnan: Zhenkang, alt. 1400 m, in arbore, Mar. 1936, C. W. Wang 72711; Shuang-jiang, alt. 1920 m, in arbore, Apr. 1936, C. W. Wang 72954; Sine loco accurato 1939, M. K. Li 1798 (Typus, PE); ibidem Forrest 26130; Menghai, P. I. Mao 2254; Longling, C. Chen 676; Gongshan, K. M. Feng 74345.

植株悬垂,基部具多数浅白色、扁而长的气生根。茎长 9—24 厘米,粗 5—8 毫米,上部互生叶。叶肉质,暗绿色,3—5 枚,圆柱状,腹面(近轴面)具 1 纵槽,长达 50 厘米,粗 3—5 毫米,先端锐尖,基部扩大为鞘;叶鞘长 3—4 厘米,半抱茎,与叶相连接处具 1 关节。花茎从茎下部的叶腋长出,1—2 个,长 4—9 厘米,粗 1.5—2 毫米,花序之下具 3—4 枚膜质、宽松地围抱花茎、长 4—5 毫米、先端锐尖的鳞片状鞘;花序轴长约 3 厘米,具数朵至

11 朵花;花苞片膜质,外折,卵形,长约 4 毫米;花梗纤细,连同子房长约1.3厘米, 子房具6条楼;花小,稍开展;萼片和花瓣 淡红色,椭圆形,先端圆钝,基部几不收 窄,具3脉;萼片中肋在背面增粗呈龙骨 状;中萼片长 4-5 毫米,中部宽 2-2.3 毫米;侧萼片比中萼片稍宽;花瓣与侧萼 片等大;唇瓣白色,3裂;侧裂片直立,近 方形,长约2毫米,宽1.5毫米,先端近截 形,基部内侧具1枚胼胝体;中裂片向前 伸展,卵状楔形,先端近截形并且微凹, 从基部至近先端纵贯 3条较粗的脉纹; 距朝上弯曲,长1.3-1.5厘米,上下等 粗,宽1毫米,末端钝;蕊柱粗短,近方 形,长2毫米; 蕊喙短,2裂,裂片三角 形;药帽近半球形、前端稍收窄,先端钝; 花粉块球形, 具沟; 花粉块柄极短, 丝状; 蕊喙柄扁而狭,膝屈状,向基部变狭;粘 盘近圆形。蒴果纺锤形,长3-4厘米, 宽 5-7 毫米,果柄长 1-1.5 厘米。

云南:西北部(无详细地点),1939

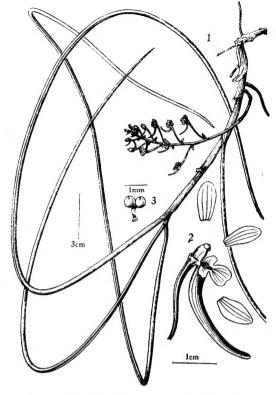


图 1 小花槽舌兰 Holcoglossum juuceum Tsi 1.植株; 2.花解剖图; 3.花粉块。(冀朝祯绘)

年,花,李鸣岗1798(模式标本,藏于中国科学院植物研究所标本室);镇康,果实,海拔1400米,王启无72711;双江,海拔1920米,王启无72954;腾冲,在云南中国科学院昆明植物研究所温室开花,吉占和76;勐海,毛品一7254;龙陵,陈介676;贡山,冯国楣74345;地点不详,Forrest 26130。

本种近管叶槽舌兰 H. kimballianum (Rchb. f.) Garay 和 Ascocentrum semiteretifolium Seidenf.,与前者的区别在于本种的花较小,唇瓣中裂片全缘,侧裂片近方形,距朝上弯曲,与后者的区别是花小,但距较长,唇瓣中裂片卵状楔形,先端截形而微凹,除唇瓣为纯白色外,其他为淡红色,可以区别。

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A STUDY OF THE GENUS HOLCOGLOSSUM OF ORCHIDACEAE

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Abstract

The present paper is an attempt to make a taxonomic study of the little known orchid genus *Holcoglossum*, as well as a comparison of the genus with its allies, such as *Vanda*, *Papilionanthe*, *Ascolabium*, *Asco centrum*, *Aërides*, *Neofinetia* and *Saccolabium*.

Holcoglossum was established by Schlechter in 1919 (Orchideologiae Sino-Japonicae Prodromus) as a monotypic genus, based upon Saccolabium quasipinifolium Hayata. Five years later he published another true Holcoglossum as Aërides flavescens, which was referred by Tang et Wang to Saccolabium in 1951. Further investigation of this genus was by Garay in 1972 who added two species, H. kimballiana and V. rupestris (synlonymy of Aërides flavescens), but considered Neofinetia, a quite different taxon, to be congeneric. It is shown that the demarcation of Holcoglossum remains cofused. During the course of our study, the species of Holcoglossum and its allied genera are carefully examined, we come to the conclusion that Holcoglossum is a distinct genus. It is characterized by the short stem; fleshy terete or subterete, sulcate above leaves, with their apex acute and non-lobed; thickening or keeled costa on the back of sepals, 3-lobed lip, with erect sidelobes, paralled to the column; slender and recurved spur; footless column usually with prominent wings; 2 notched pollinia attached to linear stipe which is tapered toward the base. In addition to Ascolabium, it differs from Vanda, Papilionanthe, Ascocentrum, Aërides, Neofinetia and Saccolabium by its terete or subterete leaves on their ventral side with a furrow, from Papilionanthe by lacking footless column, from Ascolabium by sepals and spur characters, from Ascocentrum by slender and recurred spur, from Aërides by the absence of a column-foot and the appearance of spur, from Neofinetia by stipe tapered toward the base, from Saccolabium by both aspects of the vegetative organs and the flowers.